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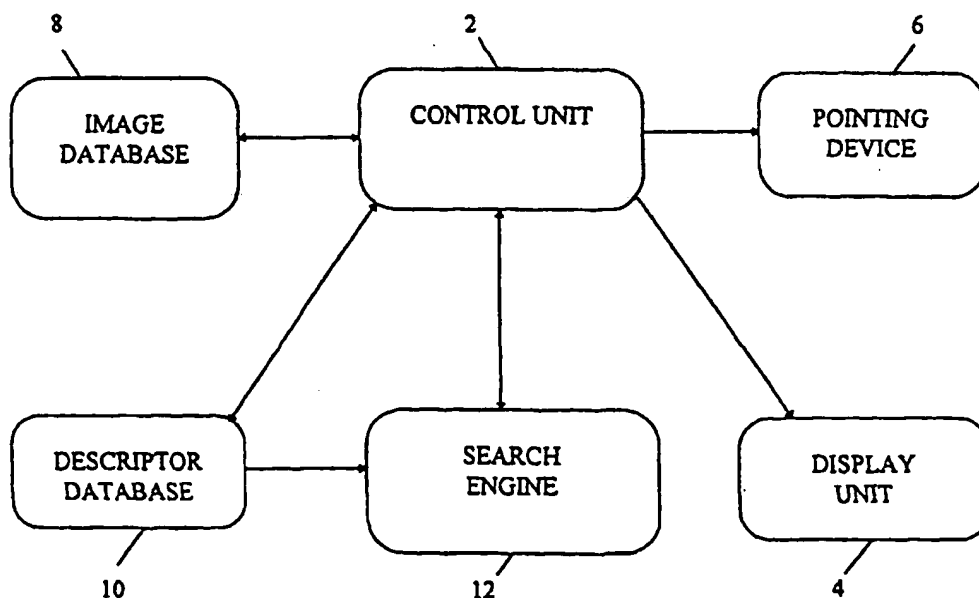
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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTRE EUROPE B.V. [NL/GB]; 20 Frederick Sanger Road, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5YD (GB).			
(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): CIEPLINSKI, Leszek [PL/GB]; 10 Ledger Close, Merrow, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2UF (GB).			
(74) Agents: BURKE, Steven, D. et al.; R.G.C. Jenkins & Co., 26 Caxton Street, London SW1H 0RJ (GB).			
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REPRESENTING AND SEARCHING FOR COLOUR IMAGES



(57) Abstract

A method of representing a colour image comprises selecting a region of the image, selecting one or more colours as representative colours for the region, and, for a region having two or more representative colours, calculating for each representative colour at least two parameters related to the colour distribution in relation to the respective representative colour and using said parameters to derive descriptors for the image region.

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Method and Apparatus for Representing and Searching for Colour Images

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for representing a colour image or a region of an image for searching purposes,
5 and a method and apparatus for searching for colour images or image regions.

Searching techniques based on image content for retrieving still
images and video from, for example, multimedia databases are known.
Various image features, including colour, texture, edge information, shape and
motion, have been used for such techniques. Applications of such techniques
10 include Internet search engines, interactive TV, telemedicine and
teleshopping.

For the purposes of retrieval of images from an image database,
images or regions of images are represented by descriptors, including
descriptors based on colours within the image. Various different types of
15 colour-based descriptors are known, including the average colour of an image
region, statistical moments based on colour variation within an image region,
a representative colour, such as the colour that covers the largest area of an
image region, and colour histograms, where a histogram is derived for an
image region by counting the number of pixels in the region of each of a set of
20 predetermined colours.

A known content-based image retrieval system is QBIC (query by
image content) (see US 5579471, MPEG document M4582/P165: Colour
Descriptors for MPEG-7 by IBM Almaden Research Center). In one of the

modes of operation of that system. each image in a database is divided into blocks. Each block is grouped into subsets of similar colours and the largest such subset is selected. The average colour of the selected subset is chosen as the representative colour of the respective block. The representative colour

5 information for the image is stored in the database. A query in the database can be made by selecting a query image. Representative colour information for the query image is derived in the same manner as described above. The query information is then compared with the information for the images stored in the database using an algorithm to locate the closest matches.

10 MPEG document M4582/P437 and US 5586197 disclose a similar approach, but using a more flexible method of dividing an image into blocks and a different method of comparing images. In another variation, described in MPEG document M4582/P576: Colour representation for visual objects, a single value for each of two representative colours per region are used.

15 Several techniques for representing images based on colour histograms have been developed, such as MPEG document M4582/P76: A colour descriptor for MPEG-7: Variable-Bin colour histogram. Other techniques use statistical descriptions of the colour distribution in an image region. For example, MPEG document M4582/P549: Colour Descriptor by using picture
20 information measure of subregions in video sequences discloses a technique whereby an image is divided into high and low entropy regions and colour distribution features are calculated for each type of region. MPEG document

M4852/P319: MPEG-7 Colour Descriptor Proposal describes using a mean and a covariance value as descriptors for an image region.

All the approaches described above have important shortcomings. Some of them, in particular colour histogram techniques, are highly accurate, but require relatively large amounts of storage and processing time. Other methods, such as the ones using one or two representative colours, have high storage and computational efficiency but are not precise enough. The statistical descriptors are a compromise between those two types of techniques, but they can suffer from lack of flexibility, especially in case where colours of pixels vary widely within a region.

The present invention provides a method of representing an image by approximating the colour distribution using a number of component distributions, each corresponding to a representative colour in an image region, to derive descriptors of the image region.

The invention also provides a method of searching for images using such descriptors.

The invention also provides a computer program for implementing said methods and a computer-readable medium storing such a computer program. The computer-readable medium may be a separable medium such as a floppy disc or CD-ROM or memory such as RAM.

An embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings of which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a system according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a flow chart of a first search method; and

Fig. 3 is a flow chart of a second search method.

5 A system according to an embodiment of the invention is shown in Fig. 1. The system includes a control unit 2 such as a computer for controlling operation of the system, a display unit 4 such as a monitor, connected to the control unit 2, for displaying outputs including images and text and a pointing device 6 such as a mouse for inputting instructions to the control unit 2. The system also includes an image database 8 storing digital
10 versions of a plurality of images and a descriptor database 10 storing descriptor information, described in more detail below, for each of the images stored in the image database 8. Each of the image database 8 and the descriptor database 10 is connected to the control unit 2. The system also
15 includes a search engine 12 which is a computer program under the control of the control unit 2 and which operates on the descriptor database 10.

In this embodiment, the elements of the system are provided on a single site, such as an image library, where the components of the system are permanently linked.

20 The descriptor database 10 stores descriptors of all the images stored in the image database. More specifically, in this embodiment, the descriptor database 10 contains descriptors for each of a plurality of regions of each image. The descriptors are derived as described below.

Each image in the database 8 is divided into a number of non-overlapping rectangular blocks of pixels. For each block, a colour histogram is then derived, by selecting a predetermined number of colours, and counting the number of pixels in the block of each colour.

5 The colour histogram so obtained shows the colour distribution of the pixels within the block. In general, the region will have one or more dominant colours, and the histogram will have peaks corresponding to those colours.

10 The descriptors for the blocks are based on the dominant colours as identified from the histogram. The descriptor for each block has the following elements:

(1) The number of dominant colours, n , called the degree of the descriptor, where $n \geq 1$; and

for each dominant colour:

15 (2)(a) a weight representing the relative significance of the respective dominant colour in the block. Here, the weight is a ratio of the number of pixels in the block of the relevant colour to the total number of pixels in the block.

(b) a mean value, $\mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} m_x \\ m_y \\ m_z \end{pmatrix}$

20 where x , y and z index colour components, for example the red, green and blue colour components of the colour in RGB colour space. Here, the mean

value corresponds to the colour components of the respective dominant colour.

$$(c) \text{ a covariance matrix } C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{xx} & c_{xy} & c_{xz} \\ c_{yx} & c_{yy} & c_{yz} \\ c_{zx} & c_{zy} & c_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

where c_{ii} represents variance of colour component i and c_{ij} represents
 5 covariance between components i and j . The covariance matrix is symmetrical ($c_{ij} = c_{ji}$) so only six numbers are needed to store it.

In obtaining the descriptor as discussed above, the colour distribution is treated as n different sub-distributions, where n is the number of dominant colours, each sub-distribution centring about a respective dominant colour as
 10 the mean. The ranges of the sub-distributions may well overlap, and a suitable algorithm is used to determine the range of each distribution for calculating the weight, mean and covariance matrix, as will be understood by a person skilled in the art. One way of estimating the descriptor components is to fit Gaussian functions centred at histogram peaks to the histogram by
 15 minimising the difference between the actual histogram counts and values estimated from the mixture of Gaussian functions.

The descriptor database 10 stores a descriptor as defined above for each block of each image stored in the image database 8. The representation of the colour distribution within each block using the descriptor structure
 20 described above contains a large amount of descriptive information, but requires less storage space than, for example, full histogram information.

As an example, a colour histogram for a specific block may exhibit three peaks corresponding to three dominant colours. The histogram colour distribution is analysed as three colour sub-distributions and results in a descriptor including the number three indicating the number of dominant
5 colours, three weights, three mean vectors, corresponding to the colour vectors for the three peaks, and three corresponding covariance matrices.

The system is used to search for images in the image database using the descriptors stored in the descriptor database. The present embodiment provides two search methods: a single colour based search and a region based
10 search.

The single colour based search will be described with reference to the flowchart shown in Fig. 2.

In the single colour based search, the user inputs a query by selecting a colour to be searched, using the pointing device 6 and a menu such as a colour
15 wheel or a palette displayed on the display unit 4 (step 102). The control unit 2 then obtains the corresponding colour vector for the query colour, the colour vector having components which are the respective colour components for the query colour, that is, the red, green and blue components (step 104).

The control unit 2 then uses the search engine 12 to search for images
20 in the image database 8 that include the query colour. The search engine 12 performs a matching procedure using the query colour vector and the descriptors for the image blocks in the descriptor database 10 (step 106).

The matching procedure is performed using the following formula for calculating a matching value M.

$$M = \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (q - m)^T C^{-1} (q - m) \right]$$

where q is the query colour vector. A matching value is calculated for each
5 dominant colour in each block using each value of m and C in the descriptor
for the block. Thus, for a descriptor of degree n, n matching values are
obtained.

The matching value can be considered as the value of the probability
density function corresponding to each colour sub-distribution in the block at
10 the point defined by the query colour value, modelling the probability density
function as a Gaussian function.

For a given descriptor, the larger a matching value M, the closer the
corresponding block is to a match with the selected colour.

When matching values have been calculated for each descriptor in the
15 descriptor database 10, the search engine 12 orders the results by the size of M
starting with the largest values of M, considering only the largest value of M
for any descriptors of degree greater than one (step 108).

The control unit 2 takes the results of the matching procedure from the
search engine 12, and retrieves from the image database a predetermined
20 number K of those images which are the closest matches, corresponding to the
K highest values of M. Those images are then displayed on the display unit 4
(step 110). The set-up of the control unit 2 determines how many of the

closest matches are to be displayed on the display unit. That number can be changed by the user.

As will be understood from the above description, the single colour based search retrieves images from the image database 8 which have a block
5 which has a dominant colour which is the same as or close to the colour initially selected by the user.

The region based search will be described with reference to the flowchart shown in Fig. 3.

In the region based search, the control unit 2 operates to display a
10 predetermined set of search images, which are images from the image database 8, on the display unit 4 (step 202). The search images may be wholly determined by the set-up of the control unit, or may depend on other requirements input by the user. For example, in a larger system supporting keyword-based searches the user might input the word "leaves" which would
15 result in a predetermined set of images depicting leaves being shown as the images for colour based search.

Each of the search images is shown with a grid dividing the image into blocks, corresponding to blocks for which the descriptors have been derived. The user then selects, using the pointing device 6, a block on one of the
20 images which shows a colour distribution of interest (step 204).

The control unit 2 then retrieves the descriptor for the selected image block from the descriptor database 10 and uses it as a query descriptor (step 206). The descriptor is already available because the search images are taken

from the image database 8. The search engine then performs a search comparing that query descriptor with the other descriptors stored in the descriptor database using matching functions (step 208).

For a query descriptor having a mean value m_a and covariance matrix C_a for one of the dominant colours and another descriptor having a mean value m_b and covariance matrix C_b for one of the dominant colours, a matching function is defined as:

$$m_s(a,b) = \int \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(q-m_a)^T C_a^{-1}(q-m_a)\right] \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(q-m_b)^T C_b^{-1}(q-m_b)\right] dq$$

where q is a 3-d vector akin to a colour vector and where the integral is calculated over the range from (0, 0, 0) to (255, 255, 255) where 255 is the maximum value of a colour component. The range of the integral in other embodiments will depend upon the colour co-ordinate system and representation used.

This is equivalent to modelling the corresponding colour sub-distributions for the image blocks as probability mass functions in the form of Gaussian functions, and determining the degree to which they overlap, or in other words determining the similarity between them. The larger the result of the above calculation, the closer are the corresponding colour distributions. In this case, the function determines the degree to which a colour sub-distribution in the query image block and a colour sub-distribution in a stored image overlap.

The full matching function for matching one descriptor with another is defined as:

$$m_f = \sum_{i,j} v_i w_j m_s(i, j)$$

where v and w are weights for sub-distributions, and the summation is over all sub-distributions in both regions.

Thus, for each dominant colour described in the descriptor of a query image block, a matching value is calculated with respect to each dominant colour in a descriptor from the descriptor database 10. The resulting matching values are weighted and then summed to give a final matching value corresponding to m_f .

Full matching values are calculated as described above for all descriptors in the database with respect to the query descriptor. As in the single colour based search, the results are ordered (step 210), and the K images with the highest matching values, indicating the closest matches, are displayed on the display unit for the user (step 212).

A further iteration of a search can be performed by selecting an image region in an image found in the previous search.

Matching can be done using other similarity measures than those described above. A further example is given below.

For a pair of descriptors, F_1 and F_2 , for two regions, a similarity measure D is defined as follows:

$$D(F_1, F_2) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} p_{1i} p_{1j} f_{11ij} + \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} \sum_{j=1}^{N_2} p_{2i} p_{2j} f_{22ij} - \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \sum_{j=1}^{N_2} 2 p_{1i} p_{2j} f_{12ij},$$

where

$$f_{xij} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{v_{xijl}v_{xiju}v_{xijv}}} \exp \left[- \left(\frac{c_{xijl}}{v_{xijl}} + \frac{c_{xiju}}{v_{xiju}} + \frac{c_{xijv}}{v_{xijv}} \right) / 2 \right]$$

and

$$c_{xijl} = (c_{xil} - c_{yjl})^2, v_{xijl} = (v_{xil} + v_{yjl}),$$

$$5 \quad c_{xiju} = (c_{xiu} - c_{yju})^2, v_{xiju} = (v_{xiu} + v_{yju}),$$

$$c_{xijv} = (c_{xiv} - c_{yju})^2, v_{xijv} = (v_{xiv} + v_{yju}).$$

Here, i and j index the representative colours;

x and y index the descriptors;

N_1 is the number of representative colours in the first descriptor;

10 N_2 is the number of representative colours in the second descriptor;

p_{1i} is the ith weight in the first descriptor;

p_{2j} is the jth weight in the second descriptor;

l, u and v represent colour components, such as red, green and blue colour components in this specific example; and

15 c and v are the dominant colour values (mean values) and colour variances respectively, so c_{xil} is the lth component of the ith representative colour value of the xth descriptor, and v_{xil} is the lth component of the variance of the ith representative colour of the xth descriptor etc.

In contrast with the matching functions described previously, for
20 descriptors F_1 and F_2 , the smaller the value of D, the closer is the match between the regions corresponding to the descriptors F_1 and F_2 . Accordingly,

the values D resulting from a search procedure such as described above are ordered in increasing size starting with the smallest value of D. Otherwise, the searching and matching procedure can be carried out substantially as described above, with appropriate modifications to take account of the different similarity measure. It will be noted that this similarity measure uses the variances, and not the covariance matrix. Thus, the descriptor for a region includes the variances but does not need the covariance matrix. Accordingly, the storage requirement is reduced compared with the descriptor described previously.

10 A system according to the invention may, for example, be provided in an image library. Alternatively, the databases may be sited remote from the control unit of the system, connected to the control unit by a temporary link such as a telephone line or by a network such as the Internet. The image and descriptor databases may be provided, for example, in permanent storage or
15 on portable data storage media such as CD-ROMs or DVDs.

In the above description, the colour representations have been described in terms of red, green and blue colour components. Of course, other representations can be used, such as a representation using a hue, saturation and intensity, or YUV co-ordinate system, or a subset of colour components
20 in any colour space, for example only hue and saturation in HSI.

The embodiment of the invention described above uses descriptors derived for rectangular blocks of images. Other sub-regions of the image could be used as the basis for the descriptors. For example, regions of

different shapes and sizes could be used. Alternatively, descriptors may be derived for regions of the image corresponding to objects, for example, a car, a house or a person. In either case, descriptors may be derived for all of the image or only part of it.

5 In the search procedure, instead of inputting a simple colour query or selecting an image block, the user can, for example, use the pointing device to describe a region of an image, say, by encircling it, whereupon the control unit derives a descriptor for that region and uses it for searching in a similar manner as described above. Also, instead of using images already stored in
10 the image database for initiating a search, an image could be input into the system using, for example, an image scanner or a digital camera. In order to perform a search in such a situation, again the system first derives descriptors for the image or regions of the image, either automatically or as determined by the user.

15 Appropriate aspects of the invention can be implemented using hardware or software.

In the above embodiments, the component sub-distributions for each representative colour are approximated using Gaussian functions, and the mean and covariances of those functions are used as descriptor values.
20 However, other functions or parameters can be used to approximate the component distributions, for example, using basis functions such as sine and cosine, with descriptors based on those functions.

CLAIMS

1. A method of representing a colour image comprising selecting a region of the image, selecting one or more colours as representative colours
5 for the region and, for a region having two or more representative colours, calculating for each representative colour at least two parameters related to the colour distribution in relation to the respective representative colour and using said parameters to derive descriptors for the image region.
- 10 2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the parameters are statistical values related to the colour distribution in relation to the respective representative colour in the region.
- 15 3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 comprising storing said descriptors in data storage means.
4. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein the step of selecting representative colours comprises deriving a colour histogram for the region.
- 20 5. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein the step of selecting representative colours comprises identifying local peaks in the colour histogram and selecting the corresponding colours as representative colours.

6. A method as claimed in claim 5 dependent on claim 2 wherein the local peaks are treated as mean values for colour distributions within the region and said statistical values are the first two central moments of the
5 respective distribution.

7. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein the image region is independent of the image content.

10 8. A method as claimed in claim 7 wherein the image region is a polygon.

9. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein the image region corresponds to an object.

15

10. A method of representing a colour image by processing signals corresponding to said image, the method comprising selecting a region of the image, identifying a number of representative colours for the region, and, for a region having two or more representative colours, deriving a function
20 approximating the colour distribution corresponding to each representative colour, and using said functions to define colour descriptors of said region.

11. A method of representing a colour image by processing signals corresponding to said image, the method comprising selecting a region of the image, identifying a number of representative colours for the region, and, for a region having more than one representative colour, deriving for each
5 representative colour an indication of the spread of the colour distribution in relation to the representative colour and using said indication to derive descriptors for the image region.

12. A method of searching for colour images stored in data storage
10 means comprising inputting a query relating to colour of an image, comparing said query with descriptors for stored images derived in accordance with a method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 using a matching function and selecting and displaying at least one image for which the matching function indicates a close match between the query and at least part of the image.

15

13. A method as claimed in claim 12 wherein inputting a query comprises selecting a query image region and obtaining descriptors for said image region in accordance with a method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 and wherein the matching function uses the descriptors for the query and
20 for the stored images.

14. A method as claimed in claim 12 or claim 13 wherein the

matching function is based on $M = \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{m})^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{m}) \right]$

where \mathbf{q} is a colour vector corresponding to a query and \mathbf{m} and \mathbf{C} are descriptor values representing first and second central moments of the colour distribution for a representative colour.

15. A method as claimed in claim 12 or claim 13 wherein the matching function is based on

$$m_f = \sum_{i,j} v_i w_j m_s(i, j)$$

10 where

$$m_s(a, b) = \int \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{m}_a)^T \mathbf{C}_a^{-1} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{m}_a) \right] \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{m}_b)^T \mathbf{C}_b^{-1} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{m}_b) \right] d\mathbf{q}$$

and where \mathbf{m} and \mathbf{C} are descriptor values representing first and second central moments for colour distributions for representative colours.

15 16. A method as claimed in claim 12 or claim 13 wherein the matching function is based on

$$D(F_1, F_2) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} p_{1i} p_{1j} f_{1i1j} + \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} \sum_{j=1}^{N_2} p_{2i} p_{2j} f_{2i2j} - \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \sum_{j=1}^{N_2} 2 p_{1i} p_{2j} f_{1i2j},$$

where

$$f_{xhij} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{v_{xijl} v_{xijv} v_{xijv}}} \exp \left[-\left(\frac{c_{xhijl}}{v_{xijl}} + \frac{c_{xhijv}}{v_{xijv}} + \frac{c_{xhijv}}{v_{xhijv}} \right) / 2 \right]$$

and

$$c_{xylj} = (c_{xil} - c_{yl})^2, v_{xylj} = (v_{xil} + v_{yl}),$$

$$c_{xlyu} = (c_{xlu} - c_{ylu})^2, v_{xlyu} = (v_{xlu} + v_{ylu}),$$

$$c_{xlyv} = (c_{xiv} - c_{jyv})^2, v_{xlyv} = (v_{xiv} + v_{jyv}).$$

5 where

D is the similarity measure;

F₁ represents the first descriptor;

F₂ represents the second descriptor;

i and j index the representative colours;

10 x and y index the descriptors;

N₁ is the number of representative colours in the first descriptor;

N₂ is the number of representative colours in the second descriptor;

p_{1i} is the ith weight in the first descriptor;

p_{2j} is the jth weight in the second descriptor;

15 l, u and v represent colour components; and

c and v are the dominant colour values (mean values) and variances respectively.

17. A method as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 16 wherein a
20 query is selected from a plurality of images displayed on display means.

18. A method as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 17 wherein
inputting a query comprises selecting a single colour value.

19. A method as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 17 wherein
5 inputting a query comprises specifying one or more component distributions.

20. A method as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 17 wherein a
query is input using only some of the components of the colour space.

10 21. An apparatus for implementing a method according to any one
of claims 1 to 20.

22. A computer system programmed to operate according to a
method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 20.

15

23. A computer program for implementing a method as claimed in
any one of claims 1 to 20.

24. A computer-readable medium storing computer-executable
20 process steps for implementing a method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to
20.

25. A method for searching for colour images by processing signals substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

5 26. A computer system substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

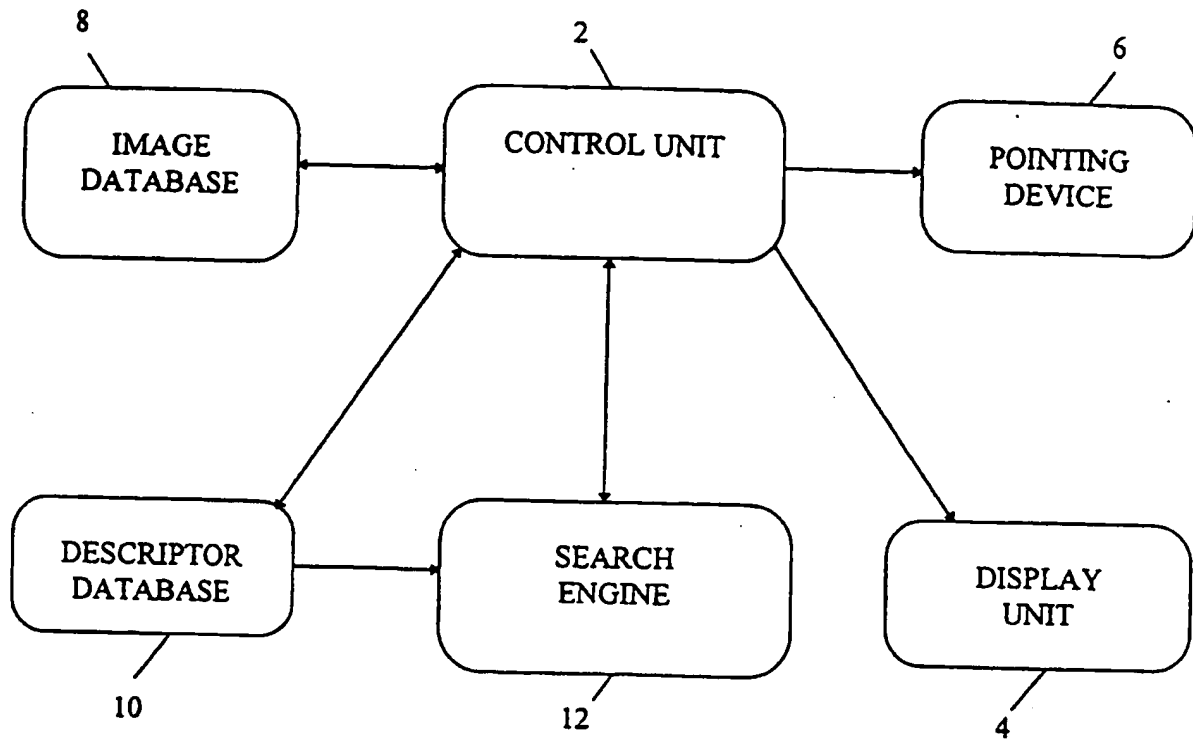
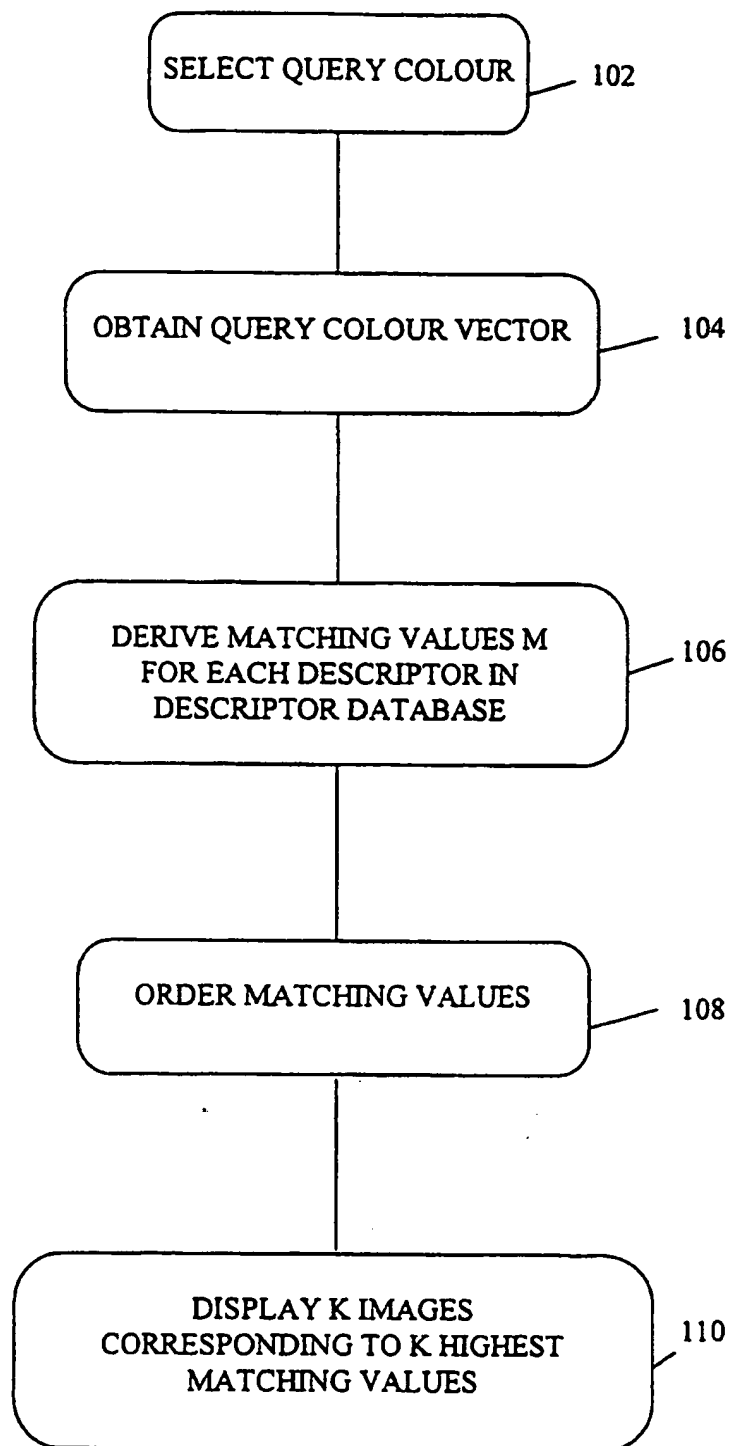


FIGURE 1



1800 732 9114
4024 1151 7799 683
01/09
9,4h

FIGURE 2

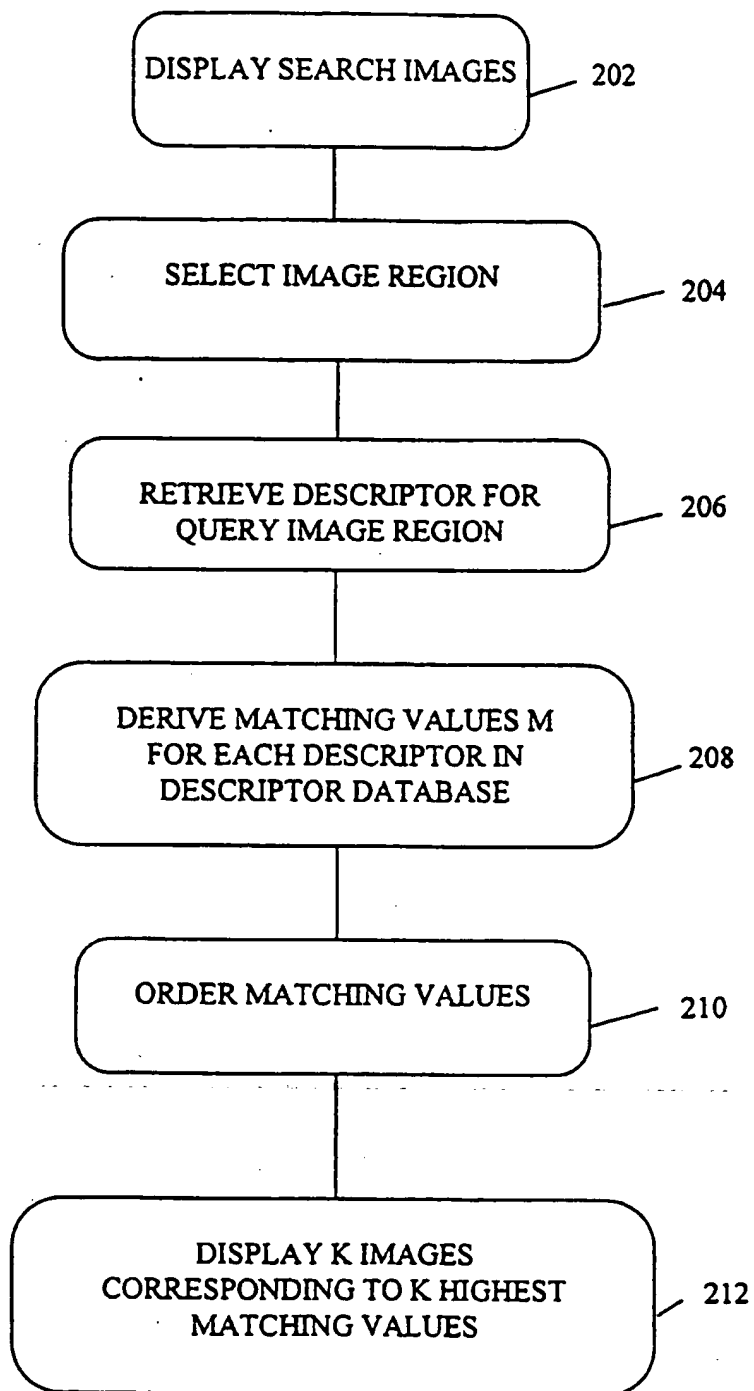


FIGURE 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Appl. No.

PCT/GB 00/01667

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G06T7/00 G06F17/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G06T G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, INSPEC, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	ANDROUTSOS D; PLATANIOTIS K N; VENETSANOPOULOS A N: "Vector angular distance measure for indexing and retrieval of color" PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPIE- THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR OPTICAL ENGINEERING, vol. 3656, January 1999 (1999-01), pages 604-613, XP000900679 abstract page 606, line 2 - line 9 page 606, line 20 - line 22	1-13
E	EP 0 997 846 A (SHARP KK) 3 May 2000 (2000-05-03) abstract column 6, line 10 - line 36	1-4,9
-/-		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 August 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

30/08/2000

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NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 00/01667

C. (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	AGHBARI Z; KANEKO K; MAKINOCHI A: "New indexing method for content-based video retrieval and clustering for mpeg video database" DIGITAL MEDIA INFORMATION BASE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON DIGITAL MEDIA INFORMATION BASE, November 1997 (1997-11), pages 140-149, XP000900680 abstract	1
A	EP 0 643 358 A (CANON KK) 15 March 1995 (1995-03-15) cited in the application abstract	1-26

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/01667

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0997846 A	03-05-2000	JP 2000137823 A	16-05-2000
EP 0643358 A	15-03-1995	JP 7073195 A	17-03-1995
		US 5586197 A	17-12-1996

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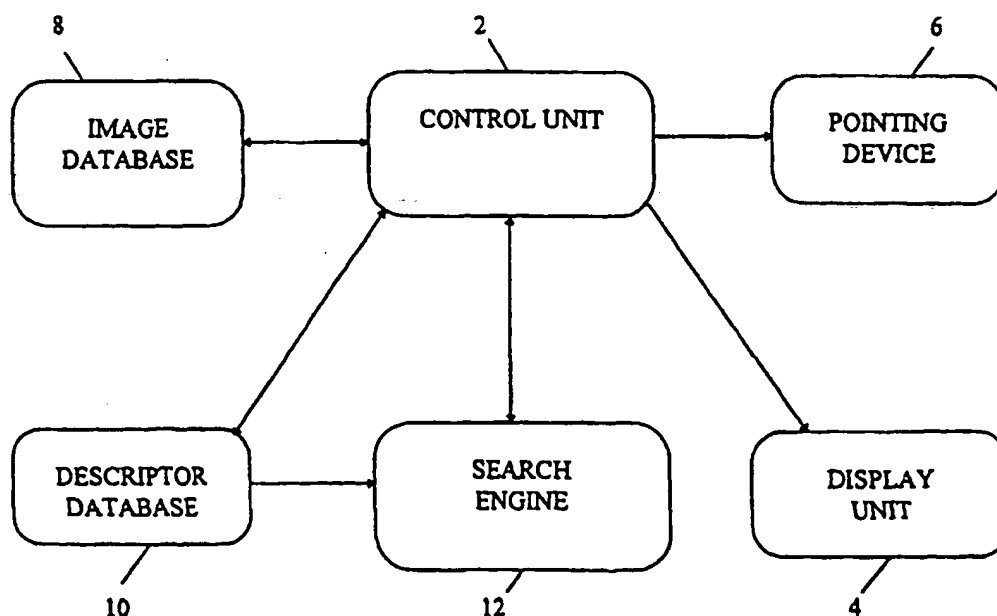


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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTRE EUROPE B.V. [NL/GB]; 20 Frederick Sanger Road, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5YD (GB).			
(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): CIEPLINSKI, Leszek [PL/GB]; 10 Ledger Close, Merrow, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2UF (GB).			
(74) Agents: BURKE, Steven, D. et al.; R.G.C. Jenkins & Co., 26 Caxton Street, London SW1H 0RJ (GB).			
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REPRESENTING AND SEARCHING FOR COLOUR IMAGES



(57) Abstract

A method of representing a colour image comprises selecting a region of the image, selecting one or more colours as representative colours for the region, and, for a region having two or more representative colours, calculating for each representative colour at least two parameters related to the colour distribution in relation to the respective representative colour and using said parameters to derive descriptors for the image region.